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HOUS DEPARTMENT. FOREIGN.

INDIA. he Journal of the Missionaries nd Rhenius, employed by the Charch Missionary Society, net 1814 to July 1815. funtinued from page 83.) AT MADRAS.

1815.-An agreement having by the Corresponding Comin the owner of a house in Maffeen pagodas a month (or 6/.) ad to occupy the same. It is sis pretty large garden; and tery appropriate for a Mission the fit could be purchased, falld please God, as we hope, to cords here. The garden is to build school houses and therein. These things, howfuture days. Hitherto, then, sh helped us! Indeed, the ance, the more do we see that ing in ourselves. It is a comindeed, As thy days, so thy

there in the very midst of idolaince the owner of our house uden is a native, we have, in this close to the house, a place of Worship. This consists of a estended branches; its trunk by little black stones cut into hith are the idolaters' gods, and nich they offer their adorations. the owner has strictly forbidden continue worship here (since it behet a private place of worship,) the tank close by for washing, ied us not to suffer those things, nen seem determined not to they come every morning, and heir morning service. Laudaion indeed! but the object is Me. This will afford us opportufor forth the net of the kingdom

11-Going this evening into our wheend of which a Mahomedan and him near the tank, in his Hisdevotion seemed to increase salapproached him. With bent mion his face, he worshipped the te does not know. I stood med him for a while; then asked the did so. He gave me to unthat he was not acquainted with but Arabic. By a little boy, who at, I told him, that, if he liked, he me and see me the next day. averand deep humiliation seemin this man, before that God of is ignorant How much more bow our hearts and knees in from he has given the knowledge

14-The Mahomedan came, atan old venerable man of his relile former could now speak Tatil as translate from the Arabic ulout of an Arabic Bible which The old man had been with Dr. John in Tranquebar. little on the design with which ome hither, and expressed our e profitable to them; inviting ne to us whenever they chose. led to be pleased, and went their

I-It has been, for some days, throw the net of the kingdom the place nearest to us; I mean, with those men who worship evetheir stony gods behind our This morning they were late ere, and I embraced the opporhad the following conversation dolater : " Why do you do this ?" But can this stony god hear you? you?" He laughed, and of id not say yes. "Such worid, " does not please the only He is angry."-" True, Sir, good master, for another would me out of this place by force." said I," the reason that we do for out by force is not that we are about your worship, but that we instruct you in the knowledge of has made you and all things; salvation which God has given en by Jesus Christ; so that, by s, you may abandon that folly, these stones into the tank. By ip you will go to hell; your lost; your sins remain withhess: seek, therefore, the salyour soul." I intended to give amul Tract; but he could not l, but Gentoo. I permitted fore, if he likes, instead of commorning to worship the stones tree, to come to me, to hear inout of the true Word of God: also tell others the same. I left and he went his way. What I express myself, I told him by May the Lord bless it!

-A Native came and offered

es as a Teacher of the Telinga

but as I have no mind to begin

of it within the first three months,

at present accept his offer. He

her in the College of Fort St.

and had formerly assisted the late

Missionaries, De Granges and Gran, in the study of the Telingoo. In one of his certificates, I found him styled " a Christian." Observing the heathen marks on his forehead, I inquired how he came to bear the name of a Christian and the marks of a heathen. He said he was a Roman Catholic Christian, and that their Priests permit such things. I took occasion to acquaint him what real Christianity is. I offered him a Tamul Tract, but he said he would leave it till another time. He spake aloud, reading the New Testa-ment in English. I informed him of our provision of English, French, and Portuguese Testaments. As he gets ten pagodas per month, I had no mind to PRESENT him with a copy, but acquainted him with

our plan of disposing of them.

March. 6.—The idolater mentioned on the 17th of February still continues to ornament his stones with flowers, and to adore them. I called him in to day, and asked him why he continued this practice, notwithstanding the good advice 'I had given bim. He had not much to say. I represented to him again the terrible consequences of idolatry, and read to him a part of the first chapter to the Romans, to which he listened with attention, repeatedly assenting to its truth with apparent seriousness; and said, at last, that if I would not have it, he would not come any more to these stones. He anticipated me herein, as I was going to forbid his idolatry here; which we have a right to do. since it is but a private place, and the permission to come to it was acknowledged by himself as a favor. I observed, that if he left this place, he would probably go to another and practise the same idolatry; which, before Almighty God, is always open, wherever it is done. He had a little boy with him, which occasioned me to speak about Schools; telling him, that we were now going to establish a school in this garden. He answered, " All very good."

By a letter from the Corresponding Committee, we learn that they wish to place the school belonging to the Malabar congregation of Dr. Rottler under our superintendance; and to erect, for that end, a School House in our garden, whereby there would be laid the foundation of a Church Missionary Tamul and English Free-School. We complied most readily with the proposal; and rejoice to enter on this plan, according to the desire of our hearts. A School House will, in consequence, be erected as soon as possible. When contemplating the circumstances of our Mission here, I stand and ask, "What will become of this infant?-Well! the Lord will rear the tender plant!"

A respectable native, a friend to the owner of our house, visited us this afternoon, after having inspected the workmen who are inployed here for the repair of the house. Our conversation turned on religious subjects. From the manner in which those workmen proceed (to put the outside in good order, but not to care for the inside) I took occasion to mention this general fault of men in weightier mattersthey endeavored to make a fair figure WITHOUT, but their HEARTS remained unaltered, unpurified. Speaking about idolatry, and how pitiful it is to behold men thus debasing themselves, he said, " The people do as they find in their bocks : so you do as you find in your Book !" I said, " It depends greatly on the nature of the things written in a book; if they are against reason, they ought not to be followed: but such things are not in our Book, but they are in the Heathen Books, as the Heathen shew." I acquainted him with the First Commandment, and offered him the Tamul Address to the Natives. He read a while in it, and seemed uncertain whether he should take it with him, which I repeatedly offered, and requested him to read and consider it. On taking leave, he promised to see us again.

March 7, 1815 .- Mr. Thompson, having kindly provided us with a number of Tamul New Testaments, sent two Roman Catholics to us, who had requested copies, in order that we might supply them. He proposes to do this in future, that the people may become acquainted with us, and we with them. Those two persons received each a copy, having been examined in their reading. I gave them to read the passage, Neither is there salvation in any other : for there is none other Name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved; observing thereon, that, therefore, no St. Paul, no St. Peter, no Mary, no one else, can do any thing for our salvation; and that we ought not to implore their aid.

In order to prevent all possible abuse of this gift, according to Mr. Thompson's custom and advice, I wrote in each copy, on the title page, "This is a gift of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society," with our names; and, on the last page, the name of the receiver, and the date.

After dinner, we had again a visit from the respectable native who saw us yesterday. He observed, in my study, a Tamul Testament on my desk; and asked whether that was the Testament, and who had written it, and at what time; and how old the Old Testament is. These questions induced me to relate to him, briefly, the from the time of the Aposties to the pre-

sent exertions by the Church of God, for sending the Gospel into all the world : introducing thus to him the Lord Jesus Christ, as the Saviour of all nations. He inquired who had sent us. I answered, " In the first place, Almighty God has sent us to this country, to communicate the true knowledge of the Creator and Redeemer to these people, who sit still in darkness." "And by whom have you been sent further?" he asked. " By the Church of England, among whose Members a Society has been formed for this very purpose." He then broke off, and promised, as before, (To be continued.) to call again.

ACCOUNT OF PERMUNUND, A Reader and Schoolmaster.

From the Missionary Register. The Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society at Calcutta have taken into its service two Christian natives, Permunund and his brother, who are employed, at Meerut, (India) as Readers of the Scripture, and in the care of

We have been favored with a very interesting account of Permunund, written by a zealous and intelligent lady, the wife of an officer, who rendered every aid in his power while in India to the interests of religion, and is now returned to this country with his wife and family. It is an extract from the Journal kept by the Lady while

" Whilst the army was in the field, in the latter end of the year 1814, I was left at Meerut, and found it very difficult to get a person to read the Hindoostanee Service to about forty or fifty persons, who had for many months been accustomed to meet in a room which we had built for that purpose in our garden. A writer, under one of the Civilians at Meerut, had undertaken to perform the Service; but, on Sunday (1 think the 18th of December) the congregation assembled, and he did not arrive.

Whilst I was in distress, not knowing how the Service could be performed, Permunund, with his brother, came in; and made themselves known to me, by saying that they had been in the service of Mr. Chamberlain, the Baptist Missionary, at Sirdhana, who had directed them to come hither. I was pleased with the appearance and manner of speaking of Permumund; and, happening to mention to him my dilemma, that I had a congregation waiting and no teacher, he offered his services-assuring me that he would read such parts of Scripture, and such Prayers only, as I approved; I was thankful for the offer, and directed him to use the Church of England Prayers, of which I had some copies in Hindoostanee; and certain portions of Scripture; together with Abdool Messeh's Hymns. I accompanied him to the Chapel; and endeavored, to the utmost of my power, to observe whether his expositions of Scripture were such as were agreeable to truth. I was greatly pleased with him, as were all the congregation.

I have now stated, to the best of my recollection, the commencement of my acquaintance with Permunund, and hope that I have made no mistakes.

From the time that he first came, he performed Divine Service in our little Chapel at Meerut once a week; and read and expounded the Scriptures, every morning,

to our servants assembled in the hall. We had at that time a Mussulman Moonshee, who was employed as a Schoolmaster, and who had for some years been eagerly engaged in studying the first rudiments af astronomy, geography, and ancient history. Permunund became very earnest to be allowed to study with him and, for this reason, came every day, and labored with him; eagerly requesting assistance from me, who was but little able to give ti. Oh, that more laborers could be sent out into these fields, soripe for harvest! All that I could teach these two persons they received with the eagerness with which persons dying with thirst seek for water; often using this pathetic language, when I pleaded my inability, "Oh, teach us more! teach us more! You are going from us, and who will instruct us when you are

The account which Permunund gave of himself, as well as I can recollect, is to this effect-that he was converted under Mr. Chamberlain, (of whom he spoke with great respect,) and employed by him as a Schoolmaster-he had never been baptized, as he wished to have his infant son baptized with him, which was not agreeable to the tenets of the Baptists-he had therefore declined baptism from the hands of Mr. Chamberlain, but sought it earnestly from our Church. He bad not been baptized when we left India.

In February, 1815, Mr. Thomason ar rived at Meerut; and, at my entreaty, appointed Permunund as a Schoolmaster in the city of Meerut, under the Church Missionary Society, with a salary which included the services of himself and his brother. A room over the gateway of that antient city was procured for his school, by favor of the Judge; and many of the old scholars and pupils of Mr. Bowley

flocked to him. After his appointment in the School Permunund continued to come to us for instruction, his brother assisting him in the school. He performed Divine Ser-

vice in our Chapel as usual; and brought | his boys to the service, and also to be examined in their progress.

OurChapel now began to be filled by our own Mussulman and Hindoo servants, and oun school-boys, with those of Permunund, from the city. Every one behaved with the greatest decency, and seemed to take delight in hearing him.

It now became common to see the servants, in different parts of the house and garden, spending their time in learning to read the Scriptures; and one man, in particular, always carried a copy of the Gospel of St. Matthew in his girdle, and, during the intervals of his work, sat down and read his two chapters. He knew no more, when we left Meerut.

-Permunund appeared to me to be a man of a quick and lively imagination; and had a manner of expounding Scripture particularly adapted to the Natives, and sometimes highly beautiful. It appeared to me that he was better fitted for preaching and expounding to grown persons, than for teaching children; although the children in his school made a very fair progress, whilst we remained at Meerut.

In the latter end of the month of June, 1815, we left Meerut on our return to Europe. Meerut lies about two days' march from the river Ganges, where we were to take boats to go down to Calcutta. The Ghaut or wharf of the Ganges nearest to Meerut, is called Ghurmuckteegir. Near this place is a sacred grove, in which lives a Brahmin, highly honored by the Hindoos. In this grove, at the very time of our departure from Meerut, was to be held a meeting of Brahmins, on the occasion of an eclipse. Permunued, who, in his astronomical studies, had just learnt the nature of an eclipse, was anxious to impart his knowledge to the assembly, and also to take this opportunity of preaching the doctrine of the Cross; be, therefore, went before us to Ghurmuckteegir; and, joining the assembly of the Brahmins, had much conversation with them concerning the eclipse, and explained to them the way of salvation. They heard him with eagerness.

Permunund, after the assembly was over, came to us as we lay at anchor at Ghurmuckteegir, (being detained by the weather;) and there we had Divine Service, for the last time, with all our poor servants, who had followed us from Meerut. We sang one of Abdool Messech's Hymns: after which we opposed, and Permunund returned to Meerut; since which we have heard no more of him, excepting that the next day after his departure, being still detained at Ghurmuckteegir, we walked to the grove where the assembly of the Brahmins had been held. The old Brahmin, who resides in the grove, was inside of his house, at prayers; but three young Brahmins, who were sitting on the Cherbutah, spoke highly to us of Permunund, and of his wisdom, and of the good words which he had spoken."

It gives us pleasure to lay before our readers the following recent intelligence respecting Permunund, from a letter of the Chaplain on the station, dated June 15, 1816; and addressed, soon after his arrival, to a relative, who is an active member

of the Society. " We have here (he says) a little Indian Church, which, as yet, I can only superintend occasionally. Permunund, a converted Hindoo-a sincere, devout, and simple Christian-is the Schoolmaster, and teach about thirty natives to read the Scriptures, expounding them in a very modest way, and with much genuine feeling. He has also a school of young children who attend him. He receives a monthly stipend from the Church Missionary Society. The poor fellow seems to be lifted to a new state of existence by our arrival. He has been languishing, without countenance, under a temporary cloud; which we have fully swept away, by an open investigation of the circumstances of his case. In meek silence, he cast his care on God; and the Lord has not forsaken him. It is a long and interesting story."

RUSSIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The London Baptist Magazine for March, 1817. contains the following interesting letter shewing the progress of the Russian Bible Society. It is from the Rev. E. HENDERSON, dated-

" St, Petersburg, Dec. 28, 1816.

" With you, and our other friends, I had ormed a very favorable idea of the Russian Bible Society. Their animated and com-prehensive undertakings, the interesting and pious tenor of their reports, and the distinguished success attending their labors, commanded my surprise, and drew forth my affection. But I can truly say, since I came here, that the half had not been told me ; I have now had an opportunity of observing the spirit with which the business is conducted, and am happy to be able to assure you, that it will be difficult to find a committee, that in London, perhaps, excepted, that entertain juster and more impressive views of the nature of the dispensation committed to them. Some of the leading men give evidence that they have experienced the power of the truth, and in almost all of them, there is a strong disposition to hear any accounts that can be furnished of the spread of Christianity in

the world. The president is a most worthy nobleman; and it gives me great pleasure to be able to add, that every day almost presents new proofs of the religious disposition of our imperial-patron, ALEXANDER

I. He takes great delight in reading missionary intelligence. I have lately made some interesting extracts from Mr. A.Paterson's journal, which, together with Pomarree's last letter, and the state of things in the South Sea Islands, are about to be laid before him. We had yesterday a meeting of the General Committee, at Prince Gallitzin's; it was very fully attended. The Archbishop of Tvers-two Archimandrites-the Roman Catholic Metropolitan-were present, all dressed in the vestments of their respective communions, -together with a great number of starred gentlemen, who all listened with deep attention to the detail of facts presented, and to the chain of propositions submitted to deliberation. No sooner was it intimated, that letters from Messrs. Steinkopff and Owen were received, than a general, but pious curiosity was excited: and the prince himself called for and read the first, with a pathos and feeling, which evidently procceded from the heart. The business of the meeting, which lasted nearly four hours, finished with a letter from our Cairneyhill correspondent (M. B.) which received repeated expressions of approbation from all sides; but from Prince Gallitzin especially.

"The Emperor has lately made the society another donation of 15,000 roubles, to buy paper. The work going on here is immense, as is the demand for Sclavonian Bibles. The 5000 Bibles, and 5000 New-Testaments printed at Moscow, are all gone; and another edition, consisting of the same number of copies, has been begun in that city. The Holy Synod have also sent 20 Muscovite boys to print for the society here :--so liberal and generous is that very body, which was commonly regarded as a kind of second-hand Inquisition. 5000 New-Testaments (Slavonic) were lately stereotyped here, but they are also mostly all gone: only 1200 copies remain to satisfy the demands of several thousands. The stereotype edition of 5000 Sclavonian Bibles, printed here, is just finished; but 15,000 copies are demanded with the most urgent importunity. Another edition, however, in 4to, is rapidly advancing. The ArmenianNew-Testaments are also almost all off, but we are printing a new edition, along with that of the whole Bible; and an edition of the Finish, which has been long in the press, will be out in a week or two. Mr. Alexander Paterson, of Karass, has lately finished a very interesting journey in the Crimea: Turks, Tartars, Jews, nominal Christians, Imans, Mollahs, Effendis, have all discovered anxiety to receive the New-Testament in the Tartar language, and have accepted copies with every demonstration of gratitude and joy. One anecdote I cannot but relate: Having crossed between the Sea of Asoph, and the Black Sea, he fell in with an old grey headed man, whose venerable appearance indicated that he was of some consequence in the place. This aged sage asked Mr. Paterson, if he was a believer in the las: times? Mr. Paterson stated to him his sentiments on the point; which so pleased the old man, that he called out to his wife, Bring him the best loaf in the house, he is a believer in the last times.' We are waiting impatiently to see the New-Testament in modern Russ. This will be one of the most important works ever published by Bible Societies. It is designed to supply the wants of 34 millions of immortal souls! You think much has been achieved in Russia; but nothing is yet done, compared with what is to be done. About 100 languages & dialects are spoken in this immense empire.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANECDOTE.

From the London Evangelical Magazine. A benevolent gentleman in the vicinity of London, was induced to visit a poor woman who was sick. When he entered the room, he perceived a little girl kneeling at her bedside, who immediately withdrew. He then inquired, who that child was. The sick woman replied, " Oh ! sir, it is a little angel, who frequently comes to read the scriptures to me, to my great comfort, and has just now given me sixpence.' On further inquiry, he found she was one of the girls belonging to a neighboring Sunday School.

On the following Sabbath, our friend paid a visit to the school, and expressed a wish to speak to the child. She approached with trepidation; when he asked her, if she knew the poor woman just referred to, and had been to read the Bible to her She replied, that she had. He then asked, what had induced her to do so. She an swered, Because, sir, I find it said in the Bible, that 'pure religion, and undefile before God and the Father is this-to visi the fatherless and widows in their afflic-tion, &c.' Well,' said he, 'and did you give her any money? 'Yes, sir.' 'And where did you get it?' 'Sir, it was the re ward given me in this school."

The gentleman, who related this fact said, (alluding to the expression of the aicl woman.) I clasped the little angel in m arms, and prayed that the latter part of th text she quoted might also be accomplished in her—that God would "keep her us spotted from the world." (James i. 27.)

From the Panoplist. The following passages, are extracted from

a letter written by Messrs. Hall and Newell, to the Rev. Dr. Worcester, dated July 6, 1816.

"Rev. and Dear Sir,-" Before the writing of this letter, we did hope to receive later intelligence from our brethren at Ceylon. Their last letter to us was of May 25th. They had then decided on brother Bardwell's joining us. In regard to stations for the other four brethren, they were undecided as to the expediency of heir all settling in Jaffna. In consequence of Mr. Ringletaube's resignation, there is now an opening for one or more missionaries, in Travancore. Possibly some of our brethren may gain an entrance there.

"We have strong hopes, that brother Bardwell will be allowed to stay with us .-Circumstances will plead powerfully for it. By the time he arrives here, (for he cannot leave Ceylon during the present mon-soon,) we expect to be ready to commence printing, and shall therefore be in obvious and urgent need of him.

"We rejoice to know, that the Board have more missionaries at their disposal.-We may well hope to see them, from time to time, coming from America to this desolate part of the world.

" Placed as we are, in a situation pecuculiarly favorable for collecting information concerning many places, we feel compelled, both by duty and inclination, to be continually collecting all the knowledge we can, and to communicate our views to the Board. We have already written at considerable length concerning Western Asia. There we see a field vast in extent, urgent in its claims, encouraging in its prospects, and almost untouched by missionary hands.

" We have conversed with intelligent men, who have visited Alexandria, Cairo, Constantinople, the shores of the Red Sea, Palestine, Syria, Bussora, Busheer, and other parts of Persia and Arabia. All that we have been able to collect from every quarter has only served the more to convince us of the practicability and importance of missions to Arabia, Persia, and the eastern provinces of the Russian empire, bordering on China.

" Translations into the Persian and Arabic languages, seem to promise more usefulness, than translations into almost any other eastern languages. The reasons are obvious.

" The Board, being a Foreign Bible Society, as well as a Missionary Society, has peculiar advantages for taking up these languages. It has the money, and can procure able men; and such men are peculiarly desirable in those fields. How easily four missionaries might be sent to prepare for translating into each of these languages, in the first instance, and immediately too, if so many suitable men could be spared for these purposes. For the Arabic four ; two to Cairo and two to Bussora : For the Persian four, two to Busheer, Sniraz, or Ispaham, and two to the north western parts of Persia, now under the Russian government.

" There can be no reasonable doubt, that missionaries might securely remain at all these places; at least so long as they were quietly learning the languages, and translating the Scriptures. And while they were executing this very important work, they would be under the highest advantages for ascertaining what further missionaay establishments would be expedient or practicable, and for promoting the cause generally as literary correspondents. This last consideration is, of itself, in the view of the late Dr. Buchanan, and of the Church Missionary Society, sufficient to justify similar establishments. Besides, these languages being spoken to a great extent, and by many Christians as well as Mahometans, should the missionaries, after translating the Scriptures, find it necessary, they might remove to some other region where the languages are spoken, and where they might preach publicly without apprehen sion of evil.

"There are two considerations, which give a very great importance to the eastern provinces of the Russian empire. They offer stations on the borders of Thibet and China; stations, which may afford a very intimate connection and intercourse with that supposed inaccessible and most populous quarter of the globe. At such stations how much might be done for China. as well as for the Russian provinces.

" Again; these provinces are under government well known to be friendly to the propagation of Christianity and partial to America.

" As to our concerns in Bombay, we have nothing new to add. Things continue to go on in the same train. To-day the translation of Luke's Gospel has been completed. Our schools are gradually increasing. We have agreed with a man to open a fourth school in the course of a few days.

" We shall send our journal, letters, and several other things by the Fawn, Capt. Austin. "We remain, dear Sir,

" Your brethren and fellow servants, " GORDON HALL, S. NEWELL.

The following extracts are from a letter dased Sept. 30, 1816, and contain the latest intelligence from the Missionaries.

"Rev. and Dear Sir,-" Our last of July 12th, was forwarded by the Fawn, of Beston. By the same opportunity we forwarded to you our journal up to that time, and also a trunk of books, principally Arabic and Persian. We send our present communications by way of Calcutta, with the hope that they may reach you sooper than they would via London. Since we wrote last, we have had the satisfaction of hearing, that our brethren in Ceylon have obtained the sanction of government to their settlement in Jaffna, the place of their choice. They were to proceed thither

AMERICAN MISSIONS IN INDIA. | from Columbo as soon as the season would permit. We expect soon to hear of their final settlement. Brother Bardwell is to come to this place by the first opportunity. The most favorable season for coming is at hand,& we are expecting to see him shortly. We are also in expectation of receiving our Mahratta types and press by the next ships from Bengal. We hope to commence printing early in the ensuing year.

" Our schools continue about in the same state, as when we wrote last; for though we have since that time opened a third school, the number of boys, on the whole, has not been increased. The rainy season, which is just now closing, is unfavorable to their attendance. We hope the number

of pupils will be greater the ensuing season. "We continue to preach almost every day to the heathen, in their own houses, at their temples, or by the way side, as we find opportunity; but we have not yet been able to collect a congregation to attend statedly at one place. We intend to make an effort to do this soon. Should we succeed in this attempt, we shall be able to introduce those interesting and important parts of public worship, prayer and praise, which we are now obliged to omit. It would also enable us to communicate our instructions more in the form of a regular discourse, than we can do at present. We have for some time past held a little meeting on Sabbath morning among the poor, to whom we formerly used to preach in English. We found that they did not attend either the Scotch or English church, and as they professed to be willing to come together, in their own neighborhood, on the Sabbath, for religious instruction, we tho't they ought not to be neglected. They are but few in number, not more than 15 or 20 men with some women and children, and it is seldom that more than 8 or 10 of them attend at one time. We cannot say that we have much expectation, at present, of collecting any considerable number of persons, to whom we can preach in English. This need not discourage us at all. The great business for which we came hither, is to preach the Gospel to those among whom Christ has not been named. In this respect we have an open door, and more work within the compass of a few miles, than would suffice for twenty preachers.

" Since we wrote last, the number of laborers in this part of the vineyard has been considerably increased by the arrival of chaplains and missionaries of different denominations. Two chaplains, and a missionary of the Wesleyan connection, have arrived in Bombay; several chaplains and six missionaries from the London Society at Madrass; and four or five Wesleyan missionaries in Ceylon. Thus the number of laborers is increasing; but still there is

" The state of our pecuniary affairs you will learn from our communications of this date to Mr. Evarts. We shall endeavor in future to write you regularly as often at least as once a quarter.

G. HALL, " We remain, &c.

The latest intelligence from the missionaries in Ceylon is contained in the following extracts from a letter written by Mr Poor to his mother, dated June 20, 1816

" Within a few days, several important decisions have taken place in our affairs; and now an opportunity offers, if letters be immediately written, of sending to Calcutta by private conveyance. Tho' the present is an unusually busy season, I hope to be able to write one letter, and give you a short account of what has taken place since our residence here. On reviewing the past, the prevailing sentiment of my heart, I would hope, is gratitude to God for the great degree of prosperity that has hitherto attended us in our great work; and for the pleasing prospects that are now

opening before us. " Immediately on our arrival, we obtained a commodious house for \$12 pr. month, which is very convenient for our large family. As a body, we have enjoyed better health than persons generally do on their arrival in this country. When we arrived here we supposed that, in consequence of the prevailing monsoon, we should be unable to leave this place short of five or six months. We immediately applied to government, and obtained permission to open English and Native schools, and preach to the natives by interpreters. We issued proposals for schools, pledging ourselves to continue them six months, if we had sufficient encouragement. Application was made to us by the Hon. and Rev. T. J. Twisleton, that we would take under our tuition 15 or 16 Malabar and Cingalese scholars, who, for several years, have been attending to the English language, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Armour. These persons Mr. T. wished us to instruct in the principles of theology, with reference to their entering on the work of the ministry. The brethren appointed me to take charge of them; and in this important and pleasing business I have been hitherto employed. It seems like entering at once on the immediate object of the mission. A part of their time is devoted to geography under the care of brother Bardwell. Their progress has been much greater than I expected from native youths in this country. Soon after our proposals were issued, my wife commenced the school for young ladies. She continued in it ton days, having but seven scholars. As she was taken of by ill health, and did not receive that encouragement we had reason to expect, we concluded to suspend the school.

"We have not established any public meetings of our own; but thought it best to assist other missionaries, the few months we may continue here. We, [the American missionaries,] preach about five ser-mons a week, in five different places. The number of hearers is from 50 to 150. We

receive three persons into his little church. Four military men, who give evidence of piety, have made application to join our church. We have some doubts of the propriety of admitting them, on account of our short continuance in the place. We formed ourselves into a church soon after we arrived here, and hold our communion with Mr. Chater's church alternately once a month.

" Since we have been here, we have been

forming acquaintances and collecting information, with reference to our future employments and place of abode. The principal characters in this place are very friendly to our designs, and have shewn us every mark of attention that we could desire. The united opinion of all here, who are interested in the subject of missions, is, that the District of Jaffna is the most important station. We have been much urged to go thither immediately; but we would make no decision till we received letters from Bombay, and had made further inquiries. About 4 or 5 weeks ago we received letters from the brethren at Bombay; containing very pleasing accounts of the state of the mission at that place .-They wish much for assistance, even all our number; but as they can give no assurances that missionaries would be readily received, and as there is a very urgent call for a large number to go to Jaffna, we have concluded to send brother Bardwell only; he being somewhat acquainted with printing is peculiarly needed at the Bombay mission. We immediately applied to government for permission to settle at Jaffna; and after some delay we obtained a very favorable answer, and a promise of such assistance as is necessary to our settlement there. This answer we received last week ; and we feel that it is very desirable for four of us to go to Jaffna immediately. At this time,my wife has recovered her health, and the people have waked up on the subject of the school; they press so hard, that we have thought it expedient that a part of our number should remain here & continue the school at least three months. The others will go, in the course of two or three weeks, and make preparations for our comfortable residence. On Wednesday the school was opened again in our dwelling house. There are 21 scholars, and five more on the subscription list. They are from the first fa-milies in the place. The tuition is 12 rix dollars, or nearly three Spanish dollars, a month. Here I may remark that this is not the only, nor the most important, way in which females render assistance to the

"We shall occupy two stations at Jaffna; Tillepally and Battacotta. We are unanimously agreed, that it is the best division of our force for brother Warren and myself to go to one of the stations; it is not

determined which."

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

From the Onondaga (N.T.) Register. At a late meeting of the Synop or Grand, the free conversation on the state of religion within the bounds of the Synod, submitted the fol-

lowing report, which was read and adopted : From the view which has been presented, it appears that numerous and extensive wastes yet remain in our Zion, where multitudes are involved in great spiritual darkness, and are famishing for want of the bread of life; that immorality and irreligion too generally abound, and in some places prevail to an alarming degree; that a prit of lukewarmness characterizes some of our churches, and that there is yet more or less deficiency in that spirit of charity, and zeal, and self-denial for the cause of Christ, which ought (especially at the present day) to distinguish his professing people.

But, nothwithstanding in view of these things we are called to mourn and be deeply humble before God, yet we have abundant cause to rejoice, that instead of visiting us in judgment as we deserve, he has looked down upon us in mercy, and visited us with peculiar tokens of his favor. Under the administration of his Holy Spirit, and the abundant effusions of his grace, the gospel has extensively prevailed, and in many

places, triumphed over the opposition of enemies. In Homer, a precious revival has been experienced. About 155 have become the hopeful subjects of divine grace, of whom 105 have been admitted to the communion of the church. In Locke, a season of refreshing from the divine presence has been experienced. About 170 have been hopefully brought into the light and liberty of the gospel, 60 of whom have united with the church, and 30 more are propounded for admission. In Palmyra, also, the triumphs of divine grace have been displayed. It is stated that 126 have been hopefully born again, and 106 added to the church. Similar revivals to a greater or less extent have been experienced in Cazenovia, Pompey Hill, Otisco, Ithica, Romulus, Lyons, Wolcott, Victor, Livonia and Middlesex. There has also been an increased attention to the things of religion, and the Impeful subjects of divine grace more or less multiplied in Pompey, Onondaga, Geneva, Gainsville, Bloomfield, Rochester, Buffilo, Hamburg, Eden, Willing and Pomfret.

In proportion to the extent in which these ons of the Spirit have been experienced, they have produced an increasing attention to the means of grace; associations for prayer and religious conference have been multiplied; vice and immorality have been checked in their progress, or driven from public view; and the utility and importance of gospel institutions more generally acknowleged—the call from our destitute regions is more frequently heard, "Come over into Macedonia and help us."

Within our bounds, many new congregations have been organized, and churches planted; and temples have been erected for the worship of God. On the whole, it is manifest that the cause of Christ is making a very gratifying progress. Our devout thanks are due to the great head of the church; and we have peculiar motives for renewed and persevering zeal and fortitude. Our God is with us. The angel of his presence has gone before us. Let us pray that he may continue to go before us, and display the triumphs of his grace, until this western region shall become as the garden of God, and the whole world be

filled with his glory.

A true extract from the records of the Synod. HEART AXTELL, Stated Clerk. Geneva, March 17, 1817.

There is some hopeful appearance of the progress of Religion in Blount County, Tennessee. A number of the Citizens of Connelsville, Pennsylvania, convened an March last, and laid the discover an increasing attention to hear the word preached. Mr. Chater is about to be held in May. Chillicothe Recorder. REVIVAL IN MONTPELIER.

From the Religious Intellligencer: The following account of the Revival of Religion in Montpelier, (VL) from the Rev. Mr. Wright, furnishes another evidence of the efficacy of prayer. How can Christians lack faith, when they see their prayers thus specially & speedily answered !

To the Editor of the Religious Inteligencer.

SIR—Having some time since noticed in your paper an extract of a letter from one of my neighbors, giving some account of the revival of religion here, I am induced to state some further particulars, which you are at liberty to insert, if you think proper, for the information of your readers. I do not propose a detailed account, as perhaps very few circumstances have marked the work which are not common to all, or the greater part, of the extensive revivals which have prevailed of late in New-England. The attention began to be visible in the latter

part of August. A spirit of penitence and prayet began to prevail in the church; and when the general convention assembled here in September, expectations of a revival were raised high, and fervent prayers ascended to God that he would bring his ministering servants to this place filled with the Spirit of their Divine Master; and that he would render their session a rich blessing to this people. The members of the convention, on their arrival, were apprised of our situation, and seemed to take a very lively interest in our spiritual concerns Their prayers, their preaching, and their exhortations, both in public and in private, evinced a deep sense of of the worth of souls, and of the importance of the cause of Zion . nor have I the least doubt that prayer for them was graciously answered, and their labors blessed as the means of promoting the general sol-emnity which now prevailed, and of calling the attention of numbers to the things of their peace. Nor do I any more doubt that the blessings we have since received have been bestowed in answer to their fervent prayers while here, and after their departure. The united confession of the church, and their renewal of covenant on the first Sabbath in October, was a step necessary to pre-pare the way of the Lord, and was evidently a mean of increasing the general attention, and even of fixing in the hearts of some a deep conviction of their guilt and danger. Instances of hopeful conversion began to appear. But now approached the session of the eg.slature, which fills our little village with company, and engros-ses almost the whole attention of the people for four or five weeks. We were of course distressed with fearful apprehensions that this throng of company and bustle of business would divert the minds of all classes from the concerns of the soul, and blast our prospects of a spiritual harvest in the bud. Our only resourse was prayer. For some time previous to the commencement of the session, it was a leading subject of public and private and secret prayer that God would turn what seemed likely to prove an injury into a blessing. We knew that among the members of the

assembly were many professors of religion and

some public speakers who might afford much assistance But we knew also that the business of legislation had heretofore so occupied the minds of such, that little time except that of the Sabbath was left for attention to any other subject We knew, moreover, that the members of serious character were composed of different denominations, and that if an interest in the work on their part were accompanied with the dissemi nation of a diversity of sentiments, and a prose lyting spirit, it would in all probability be fatal to our hopes, as it would be eminently calculated to grieve away the blessed spirit. Prayer was made without ceasing, that Chirst would talk with his people by the way and prepare them to be workers together with him while resident here. At the close of the public exercises on election day, information was given that a prayer meeting would be holden at the state house in the evening, and all praying persons of every denomination were invited to attend. In the evening it was stated, to a full house, that such a work of grace had commenced among us, and all who were friendly to the cause were entreated to aid it by their prayers, their exhortations, and by all means in their power. During the session of the general assembly, and for some months after, meetings were holden almost every evening in the week. The members of the ed to feel an interest in the work, and numbers of them, of different denominations, afforded much assistance in our conferences, by exhortations and prayers, which were evidently blessed to the everlasting good of souls who were ready to perish. On the whole, we were satisfied that the session of the legislature, at this time, was a great blessing to us, in respect to the reforma tion; and we parted with the members with much reluctance, and I trust not without gratitude to God and to them for their pious endeavors and prayers in our behalf. Since that time, the work has gradually progressed till now. It has at no period been rapid, and rarely attended with much excitement of the passions. Its characters have been stillness, solemnity, a deep sense of guilt, with comparatively little terror, followed with uncon litional submission to the will of God and a humble trust in the Saviour as the end of the law for righteousness.

The number already received into our church since the beginning of this revival is seventy, be-sides several by letter. Others are expected to come forward soon. To give a just idea of the extent of this work in proportion to the population among which it has prevsiled, it is necessary to state that the congregational church and socie ty in this town is composed of the inhabitants of this little village of about 100 families, with the addition of a very few from without the village, and that no less than 60 of those received into the church were within a circle of about a mile in diameter. The subjects of the work are of all ages; but the great majority are among the youth. This church was organized in the year 1808 and consisted of seventeen members. The whole number received, including its original number, is 190. Its present number rising of 150. As a testimony of the divine goodness towards us, it should be stated, that we have enjoyed uninterrupted peace and unity from the first for mation of the church. But one exclusion has yet taken place; nor has a single individual ever left us to unite with another denomination. Interesting questions in politics and in several cases of discipline have divided us in opinion, but have produced no permanent alienation of affection. Among the subjects of the present revival and also of a former one in 1810, there has been but one sentiment expressed respecting the doctrines of grace. All have agreed in expres ing their belief of the entire depravity of the heart, of awakening conviction and regeneration by the his own gracious purpose, of justification solely on account of the mediation of Christ, and of the final perseverance of all true Christians through the power and grace of God. Never ha a people greater cause to be humble—never greater cause to be thankful. CREATER WRIGHT. Montpelier, April 10, 1817.

Female Liberality.

The ladies of Litchfield, South Farms, conver ed April 16th, at the house of the Rev Amos Pet-tingill, and presented to Mrs. Pettingill more than a hundred runs of Yarn, and several other useful articles; and having attended to an appropriate discourse on these words, "Help those women who labored with me in the gospel," they partook of a handsome entertainment, for which they had previously provided — Com. Herald.

State of Religion in The Rev. Daniel Smith, v

The Rev. Daniel Smith, who led months since, with a view of prom-ests of Religion and Learning at aisnippi Territory, has communic in Boston, the following pleasing at Ali my exertions here are p my most sanguine expectations, tion is still increasing, aitho' the thodists have now neetings in to

which was thought quite too lay gether too small: and it is co special influence of the Divine Spirit of the people, inclining them to at the word of God. Our prayer-nee attended and solems. There is a lecture by Mr. Davis, a worthy B. Two years ago, not more than 100 perhaps ever seen at church in the have organized our little church; have immediately about 20 near fully pious. The Baptists she h Church of about 13 members; I event; there is perfect cord. by
Baptists and us The Charitable to the Ladies, flourishes; last year, for the support & instruction dren; it has raised more than \$2. ing much good. It has occasion d ment of a Lancastrian School under the Baptist Minister, which is like tensive blessing to this place. The so is very successfu; having nonso is very such the most respectable the number is every week increasing there was not a good school in the pomost all the children are under the qualified and pious instructors. It have had much at heart, and I resoon accomplished. Many of these well for the interests of religioning at least there is abundant encoun-forward in the Lord's work. The vor Zion in this quarter, is I hope

State of Religion in Virginia A clergyman in Virginia writes at his friend in Chillicothe:— The state among us, generally, is not the mathough in some places God is ridering his work. Winchester and leek experienced, during the last year, a feedbary Alexandria, also, in the freshing. Alexandria, also, in the Baltimore Presbytery, has recently from a long-continued lifeless state ened destruction to that society. As already been added to the church and appear anxious about the "one this Most of our churches have to latest warmness. The ordinances of the c not lately been attended by that dis that melts and breaks the hearts of it sanetifies and comforts the disciple deemer. It is pleasing, however, is in many places the rising generation sed and carefully instructed in the the Christian religion More attendant this duty than heretofore.

The Theological School under the of the Synod of Virginia is in a proper Its funds are increasing. The number men that attend it, is encouraging must sanguine expectations, aid or think, will support it with zeal.

With respect to missionary associate Virginia will do something respective Our Presbyteries will have the missionary associated the second sec them at their Spring meetings. In sions are popular with the people ger

Episcopal Exertions in 0 We learn that several Parishra to a of nine or ten, have been litely opport. Reserve, and adopted the Constitute. testant Episcopal Church in the US merica. A meeting of delegates for rishes was holden on the 2d of April, a of the Hon. Solomon Criswold, in Wa Rev. Roger Searle, Rector of St Pec Plymouth, Connecticut, who had bes ly instrumental in forming, in a very these infant parishes, presided at the The Rev. Philander Chase, from Har lately arrived, was Secretary. Thed meeting, we understand, was to com fare of that primitive Communication es duly formed in a STATE CONTENT holden, for the formation of a Dioces tion, in Columbus on the first Monday next. The Rev. Philander Chase, (tour to visit the Episcapalians in the West of this State,) AlfredKelly, Esp. land, Noah M. Bronson, of Ash:abuk Solomon Griswold, of Windsor, and Platt, of Boardman, were the Delegated. The two first named gentlemen mittee of Correspondence on this impect. The Rev. Mr. Searle, before ing the General Convention in the York, in the month of May next, which is to continuous and its vicinity -0ia

Missionary, Bible and Tract Sta.
On the 9th of April a Society was within the bounds of the West Tenachytery, called "West Tenace Minciety." The specific object for who formed is to engage and support within the bounds of said Presbytery. is entertained, that it will meet will ral encouragement. Rev. James W

D. D. is President; Rev. Duncan Bre Agreeably to previous notice, a me citizens of Campbellville, Kentucky the 12th of F bruary last, when an was formed, denominated "The Ca Association, auxiliary to the Kentuch ciety." A preamble and constitution and adopted, and the requisite officen suing year elected. Every member

to pay a sum not less than 12d ets. Pe The inhabitants of Warren County. are engaged in forming a religious To The friends of religion will rejoice to benevolent associations are increasi tucky, and pray that these may prote lasting blessing to multitudes - Chilling

On the 30th ult. agreeably to preration, a respectable body of gentlemen in Exeter, (N. H.) for the purpose of the " Rockingham Charitable Sector jects of which are, the distribution of tures, the education of candidates for try, the instruction of heathen youth port of foreign and domestic missions nor having the privilege of selecting these objects for the appropriation A serious and interesting sermon on the occas on by the Rev. Mr Chur ham. The society was regularly on its officers chosen. We are told that commenced under very pleasing austrometric transfer and usefulness. great promise of increase and useful

The ladies in Granville, (Ms.) as the house of the Rev. Timothy Cook sented to Mrs. Cooley 114 runs of its ton yarn; other presents were like ton yarn; othe the whole amounting to above seven number of gentlemen, also, were preseconded the liberalities of their wires ters, by their own munificence ment was provided by the visitants. particular request, and the occasion ed highly interesting by such religi as tend to cherish a grateful sense cence of Him who is the "gireful and perfect out."-Hartford paper

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Religion in Nate FOR THE RECORDER. Schick of the Character of the Hon. THE RECORDER OF THE RECORDER O Kino, who died at Saco, (Me.) April 25, to confirment of five days only. select of this sketch, was born of respecthis at Scarnorough, September, 1772. , has communicated allowing pleasing intelligence transport and prosper are prosper to expectations. Our asing, aitho' the Bapian muchings in town, the guite too large. or necetings in town. Or not guite too large, is a it is evident

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needs at Scarrow Esq. was a man of more der, Richard King, Esq. was a man of more ber, Richard King, Esq. was a man of more definition of the second of th While at college he so distinguished himhis class, as to receive its highest honors, ine he graduated. He then delivered a nor oration, "On the present state of Amu-ideans by foreign and domestic politics " On the present state of Amesorthis profession the law, as this was homble to the acquisition of wealth and Soon after he commenced his produdies, and on the appointment of his the Hon Rufus King, to be a minister of the Hon Rufus King, to be a minister of St. James, he accompanied him in ally of private Secretary. But his mind just on his professional studies, that in of about a year, he returned home, of his life must not be spent in the disof foreign country. He completed his operatory to the practice of law, in the red to Portland,) and commenced his stlawer, at Saco, where he continued

197 he married the eldest daughter Sch Storer, a respectable merchant in and show he has left six very promising of whom only is a son. In his Mr. King obtained that eminence, igence in the improvement of his mense application to study gave pexpect. That he was a distinguishesty to acknowledge. His style as a Worker was forcible and elegant. In et and gravity of his manner he remer he Grecian than the Roman orator. gion the mountains, than a smooth, and airs course over the plains. The was chosen a representative to 1814 he was re-elected. The rank dit the Legislature of the nation, and performed at the seat of Government an the public.

myears since he was appointed Majordue Sixth Division of the Militia of morealth. Though his character as in the militia was but partially developepresented those qualities, which, had doubtless have distinguished him. King was the friend and patron of lidicience it seems i cedless to remark. mer as a statesman was highly honorand his country. His extensive and his power to communicate it, had to some adventitious circumstances. ure death, would have secured to linet elevation.

were quick and strong. This how eans a defect but rather an excelipos of this description render a man he most tender as well as lasting and capable of producing the same ers. The fault lies, not in the of a man's passions to be affected; agket of their government. That Mr. failed in this particular, cannot Mailess character does not belong What irritability, which sometimes Madoubtless owing in part, if not al-Thathe had a desire to excel, canit But it is our duty to endeavor profession and employment, what-No matter now great this desire, mervient to an important end.

to the moral character of Mr. K. averse to luxury and all excess, ness, and true to his engagements. succircle, he expressed and felt all bilities of a husband, a father, a ther. It was in his heart to do his family. In the government of he was affectionate and decided. His rong were judiciously directed. last year of his life, the attention of ularly directed to religious subsalt of his enquiries and investifall conviction of the leading truths wexhibited in the Westminster Con-He frequently expressed his asat men of talents and information the doctrines. His conviction was as he remarked on the day of his thing change, witnessed in the life lections and acquaintance. The nge of heart he acknowledged withnoming before his death, he te had been times, when he had that experienced this upon his own of fully persuade himself of the alth was best, he was constant-If God, and was an attentive as irer. Such was his full persuaance of this institution, that he to contend for its observance on ess. He was a member of the Foreign Mission Societies, and

respective objects. Mr. King, a numerous family of one of its brightest ornaments dociety of one of its most remembers, and the public at large minent and shining characters.

Benevolent Society. mittee of the Howard Benefor consideration to the mem-

REPORT :has been a season of peculiar gor of this town. Many who ang to work, could not obtain as their last resort, were obligwity, which in more prosperous Were enabled to bestow upon ce we have been enabled to ast quarter, how been distributand has expended \$216,75. the particular objects of our has been our constant endeaas comfortable as our means we have not confined our atalone; many have been the e distressed, and after xaracters and wants, they have the necessaries of life, accord-

nember of this Society is in inted with the sufferings of is but little occasion for exnuance of their exertions but our sensibility cany hearing of their distress, bjects are brought before all the accompaniments g for assis ance—then no ing to prompt those who my, to a discharge of dieving their nece wities. meeting of the Society, the ded to use their efforts, other members, in solicitpurpose of purchasing Fuel, ,'oor. We collected \$762, 10; with which we Liu cords of wood, and

distributed it among 424 different families. By this timely supply of fuel, which we were thus enabled to distribute in several severe cold days last winter, numbers of the poor were in a measure relieved from suffering, and while they received the bounty, made grateful acknowledgements to their benefactors.

Published by order of the Society, il 30. John W. Rosens, Scc'y. April 30.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLISH PAPERS.

London papers to the 10th April have been received. The arrest and imprisonment of suspected persons continued --- several had been tried, and two had been convicted in Glasgow of sedition, and sentenced to imprisonment. Of twenty-one Manchester men who had been confined in Chester castle, sixteen of them had expressed their contrition, had voluntarily offered to take the oath of allegiance, had been discharged, and received money to defray their expences home.

The British Three Per Cents, on the 10th April, were at from 72 to 73, and had been higher ;--the revenue of the quarter ending April 5th exceeded by more than two thirds of a million the same quarter in the two preceding years ; -- and the price of grain was decreasing. Still there were many thousands out of employ, and the benevolence of the wealthy continued in activity to relieve distresses.

FRENCH PAPERS. Paris papers to the 8th April have been received. The slow but steady rise of the French Stocks was considered good evidence of the permanency of the existing order of things. Five Per Cents were from 63 to 64--a height, we believe, they seldom attained in the best days of Buonaparte.

The London report, that Louis 18th was at the point of death, is proved to have been a gross fabrication. As late us the 6th April, he transacted business daily with his Ministers. He was subject to periodical fits of the gout; but his health was otherwise good. The Chambers had passed on all the political and financial subjects before them, as well as the ordinary business of legislati in

On the 26th March the King prorogued the Chambers by proclamation; and the Members separated with shouts of "Vive le Roi." Marshals Macdonald and Victor continue the

most favorite dignitaries of Louis 18th. An Austrian flotilla had sailed from Trieste for

Rio Janeiro, with a charge des affairs and suite. Milan, April 1. Lucien Buonaparte has demanded of the Pope a passport for the United States of America; but it is not known whether it will be granted to him. The other members of the Buonaparte family, who are at Rome, are doing very well. Among the foreigners whom they admit into their Society are a great many

Revolution in Pernambuco.

NEW-YORK, MAY 6 .- We have advices from Pernambuco to the 26th March, twenty days after the revolution there commenced. The Independents were putting their forts in order, and preparing gun-boats to defend them from an expected attack from a Portuguese expedition from Rio Janeiro.

It is added, that Paraiba and Rio Grande [to the northward of Pernambuco] have also declared themselves independent.

No news had been received from St. Salvador nor Rio Janeiro.

The new Provincial Government had issued an order forbidding the departure of any persons from the territory without regular passportsfor very obvious reasons.

A Minister, and suite, from the provisional government to the United States, was expected to sail for Boston, in the Gipsey, Capt. Harris, about the 6th April.

Among the first acts of the Provisional Covernment was one for increasing the pay of the

From Buenos-Ayres.

" Feb. 18 - General Artigas is in Herbederos collecting his forces to fall on the Portuguese in Monte Video and vicinity, and oblige them to return to Brazil.

"The Supreme Director of Buenos-Ayres is Pucyrredon, a man of capacity: The anti-Portuguese party have plotted against him, and several of the leaders, of whom are Col. French, Pasos, Agrelo, Moreno, and Chiclana, have been arrested.

" Much blood has been spilled in Santa-Fee, in broils among the patriots. The army has its H.Q at Tucuman, where Gen. Belgrano has 2500 men; Gicerres commands 2000 more; and the militia cavalry is very numerous; but there is no unity of operation, though the enemy, 5500 strong, is in Tujui, and expecting reinforcements. A partizah war is raging in Chili, the whole country being decidedly opposed to the Spanish yoke. [Written before the success of the patriot arms in Chili was known.]

" Buenos Avres contains about 50,000 inhabitants-12,000 [a very large proportion] are militia, 1000 regulars. The Supreme Director (President) chosen by the people. Members of Congress have 10,000 dollars a year salary."

St. Jugo de la Vega, March 29 -The Br. sch. Providence, Capt. Wyatt, which sailed from Curracoa about a month ago, bound to St. Domingo, fell in with a Venezuelan privateer, to leeward of the aforesaid island, soon after sailing, commanded by a black man of the name of John Pierre, having about 90 men on board and one gun; and which fired at the Providence, compelling her to heave to, when she sent a boat on board, & searched the vessel, but finding her in ballast, with only one punc a n of rum, they forcibly took the same endering afterwards an order on a house in Kingston for the amount. After this they seized the mate of the Providence, an Englishman, of the name of Lewis, who has relations in Kings. ton, sent him on board the privateer, and then hung him up by the neck to the yard arm for nearly ten minutes, when they cut him down and let him fall into the hold of the privateer : they then conveyed him on board the Providence in a lifeless state, and it was a full hour before he came to himself: the only excuse they offered for this most attrocious act, was, that they were impressed with a belief that he was a Spaniard. An unfortunate Spiniard, a seaman, who was on board the Providence, did not, however, escape with his life-this person was, immediately on being discovered to be of that nation, hung up to the yard arm till he was dead, and was then cut down and fell into the sea. There was only one white man on board, who was an American, all the rest of the crew were black and colored, and of d fferent nations. She carried a blue and red flag, and is a long, low fine schooner.

FIRES.

The Paper, Grist and Saw Mills, Litely erected in Sudbury, by Messrs. John Hunting, and William May, were consumed with their contents by fire on Sunday, last week ; loss estimated at 8000 dollars. We understand the town of Sudbury is taking measures to assist them in rebuilding their mills again. It is hoped that those liable to the same misfortune, will lend some aid to those active but unfortunate men. Chronicle.

An explosion took place on the 30th ult-of about 40 casks of powder, at a powder mill in Westfield, a man at work in the building was instantaneously killed.

On the 8th inst. a dwelling house in Newton occupied by John Beek, and owned by David Corey, of Roxbury, accidentaly took fire about 11 o'clock, A. M. and was entirely consumed.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Indian Outrages.

SAVANNAH, April 22 - We have accounts from the southward to the 15th inst. which state that the frontier has been for some time past in a constant state of alarm from the hostile apprarance of the Indians, (supposed to be the Lower Creeks, or Flint River Indians) who, it is believed, have established a town on the Okafanoka, near the head of St. Mary's river; and, are in the habit of visiting our frontier settlements, and often driving off large droves of cattle, and sometimes horses. The hostility evinced by the Indians, is attributed to the notorious Woodbine; who, seems, has again made his appearance among the deluded savages. A gentlemen of respectability, near St. John's, East Florida, writes to his friend in St. Mary's, as follows-" I hope something will be done effectually with the ladians, who are instigated by Woodbine, now resident at the mouth of Sewance, where there is a fort and block house." It is generally believed that Woodbine has been endeavoring for a considerable time past, to inveigle - to depart with him for the island of Cuba, where he tells them they will be free. We hope government will pay some attention to the exposed situation of our frontier brethren; and send a force for their protection.

A company of U. States' Artillery have march. ed from the different garrisons in Charleston, S. C. for Fort Scott, near the boundary line between east Florida and Georgia. They are to act against

From New Orleans, March 29-Information from the frontier towards the Spanish territories. speaks of hostile dispositions there, and, we learn, that Gen. Ripley has deemed it necessary to order troops to that quarter-500 of whom have embarked. For my part I think the alarm wholly groundless.

The Grand Jury have not found any bills against the persons implicated in the attack on the British ship Hamilton."

The riot at New-Orleans has been greatly exaggerated in all the accounts that have been pubished of it. There was an affray it is true, originating in a dispute between two vessels, about warfage, or something of that sort. One person only was killed instead of several, as represented The British Capt. was not burt, nor was the vessel greatly injured. The mob dispersed before the military arrived; and of course they had no occasion to fire-Nat. Int.

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1817. NEWS.

At this day, while the civilized and Christian world is generally at peace, and we have but little of "conquest and slaughter," politicians, as such, seem to have nothing to gratify their curiosity, or to interest their feelings. One newspaper after another comes to hand-is seized with accustomed eagerness, and perused with a panting desire to find something new and wonderful from some quarter of the political world. But disappointment ensues-the paper is laid aside in languid silence: and if the question be asked "What is the news?" the reply is, " Nothing." Indeed so great is the dearth, or the want of facts to gratify the political ear, lest the excitement among politicians should subside or sink too low, that resort is had to invention and fabrication: and items of this kind are caught and copied from one paper to another. As for instance, that " BUONAPARTE is about to be removed from St. Helena to Malta." And then, directly in the face of this interesting and important intelligence, it is subjoined, that " we do not believe a word of it." The truth is, the scene is changed ... and we ardently hope it may long continue. A calm, peaceful and happy state of things, has succeeded "the confused noise of the battle of the warrior." Instead of having our eyes dazzled with the crimsoned aspect of "garments rolled in blood," our papers are presenting to our view, accounts of improvements in Agriculture, Manufactures and Arts : or of plans of utility and benevolence in the literary, moral and religious world. In these departments have much to occupy the thoughts and to interest the feelings of every real philanthropist. By the Galen, recently arrived from London, we we have received a rich supply of intelligence, deeply interesting to the benevolent and religious part of the community. Our columns will constitute a store-house for this intelligence, and we shall furnish it to our friends, for their entertaimment, as fast as possible. In view of what is going on in different parts of the civilized and Christian world, and among the various denominations, we may well exclaim, surely this is an "age of benevolence," an "age of missions," an age of wonders." Who, at this day, can be an unbeliever in the divine origin of the Holy Scriptures? or in the happy influence which they are calculated to produce? Who, that stands and sees "the salvation of the Lord," and carefully observes the majestic and successful movements in Christendom, can refrain from acknowledging that, against the enemy, who for a number of years past, has in a peculiar manner been " comin like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord is lifting up a standard"? and that we are now increasingly realizing the fulfilment of the divine prediction, "When the Lord shall build up Zion, he will appear in his glory."

Dartmouth College.

The Supreme Court of the State of New Hampshire is to be holden in the County of Grafton on the 3d Tuesday of the present month, at which term the question pending between the two rival Boards of Trustres of Dartmouth College is to be brought to trial.

The parents and guardians, of the young men, who are members of Dartmouth College, and the friends of the institution generally, may very na-turally feel some solicitude about the habits the young men may contract under their present pe culiar circumstances.—They may rest assured, this place more regularity among the students. than at the present time. If the remarkable events, which have transpired in this place within three months, have had any influence on their conduct, these events seem to have confirmed their habits of sobriety, order, and application to study.

The President's Tour .- We learn that the President of the United States left Washington the 2d inst. for his seat in Virginin from whence it was expected he would praceed immediately on his eastern tour. New-York letters say Gen. Swift had proceeded for Baltimore, to meet the President; who would probably be in N. York by the 24th. Com. Porter accompanies the President. American Bible Society.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society has acknowledged the receipt of \$2912, 30, between the 3d and 30th of April; and \$550, between the 1st and 6th of May. Among the contributors are the following: the Hamden Bible Society, Mass. \$200; the Boston Female Auxiliary Bible Society, \$200; a Friend, for Rev.Caleb J. Tenny, of Weathersfield, Con. \$30; several Lad es, for Rev. N. W. Taylor, of New-Haven, Con. \$30; several Ladies, for Rev. Samuel Merwin, of N. Haven, \$30; a Female Society, for Rev. Elijah Wheeler, of Great Barrington, Ms. \$30; the Branch Bible Society, of Milford, Con. for Rev. Bezaliel Pinnso, \$30, and for Rev. Erastus Seran. tow, \$30; several Ladies of Zanesville and Putnam. for Rev. James Culbertson, \$30; Rev. Dr. S. Worcester, Salem, \$30; several Ladies and Gentlemen of Greenwich, Con. for Rev. Dr Isaac Lewis, \$30; thereby constituting the several Clergymen named members of the Society for life

Humane Society .-- The public respectfully are reminded, that the anniversary of this useful society will be held this day ;-that the Address will be delivered by William Tuder, jr. Esq. and that the collection to be taken will be in further aid of those popular and beneficial Institutionsthe General and Insane Hospitals.

The Dudleian Lecture is this year to be on the errors of Popery, to be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Thayer, of Lancaster, in the University Chapel, on Wednesday next, (he 14th inst) at half past 3 o'clock, P. M.

Literary Notice .- In the press, and shortly will be published, " Memoirs of the late Rev. A. M. Toplady," author of many learned works on The-ology. "A Course of Family Prayers," by the same author, have lately been published.

Sunday School.

On Sunday, the 4th inst. after the close of public worship, a Sunday School was opened in Northampton, (Mass.) It was attended by some thing more than an hundred children, and promises to be of much use. This school is established by the Ladies of the town, and is under their particular patronage and superintendence.

Hampshire Gaz. Reformation - We understand the inhabitants of Thomastown, (Me.) at their late annual town meeting, passed a vote to carry the laws of this commonwealth respecting the retailers of spirituous liquors in shops into effect; and have appointed the Selectmen a committee for that purpose -Portland Gazette.

Connecticut Election .- A letter from Hartford, nforms us, that Oliver Wolcott was on Thursday ast, declared elected Governor of that State; Charles Denison, Esq. Speaker, by an almost manimous vote; and John S Peters and Mr. Mi-nor of Stanford, both Republicans, Clerks of the House of Representatives .- Chronicle.

New-York Election - An election for Governor Lieut. Governor, Senators and Members of As sembly, was held last week throughout the state of New-York. De Witt Clinton, Esq. is elected Governor, without much opposition; and John Taylor Lieut. Gov. The Federalists have taken little or no part in the election .-- ib.

Rhode Island Election -- The General Assembly of Rhode-Island met at Newport on Wednesday last. The Hon. Benj. Hazard was chosen Speak er of the House. Mr. Knight was declared elected Governor, by a majority of 68 votes. In joint ballot of the two houses, there was a majority of four votes in favor of the Federal Candidates for ffices .- D. Adv Schooner Ocean.-The re-examination of Moses

Keelo, late master of the Ocean, on the charge of being concerned in the conspiracy to sink that essel, took place on Thursday last before Judge Davis. At the close, Kelso was ordered to be committed to take his trial in the Circuit Court of Maine, he having been apprehended in that District. The principal witness against Kelso, is Lefevre (or Favours) who testified against Roget N. York. The vessel was owned by Mr. Nathan'l Bryant, of Nobleboro'; and Favours acquits him any participation or knowledge of the plot.

Two brothers named Sparrow, have been sentenced to Death in North Carolina, for negro stealing, and are to be executed on the 16th inst. A gang of counterfeiters has been seized at Plattsburg and committed. The names of James Livingston, Wm. Farnsworth, Roger W. Brown, and Abel Haskins, are found among the number

ORDINATIONS. In Greenfield, Mass. 23d ult. the Rev. Sylves-

TER WOODBRIDGE, as Pastor of the first Congregational Church in that town. Introductory Pray er by Rev. Samuel Taggart, Sermon by Rev. John Woodbridge, from 1st Cor. ii. 2; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Theophilus Packard; Fellowship by Rev Josiah W. Cannon; Charge by Rev. Mr. Taggart; Concluding Prayer by Rev. V. Gould. The Lad es of the Parish, the day previous to the ordination of Mr Woodbridge, presented him with an elegant silk Cassock and Gown.

Installed, in Auburn, (N Y.) 23d ult. the Rev. DIREK C. LASSING, over the PresbyterianChurch and Congregation in that village.

MARRIAGES.

In Little-Compton, (R. I.) Mr. Richard Davenport, to Miss Rhoda Coe. In Portland Mr John Lassell, to Miss Mary

Thomas -- Mr. Webber Noble, to Miss Sarah Green -Mr. R. S. Goodhue, to MissSallyQuincy In Hubbardston, Mr. Nathl. Upham, to Miss Phebe Kimball : Benj. Frost to Miss Lydia Rice. In Hingham, Mr. Alexander Hitchborn to Miss

In Newburyport, Mr. Joshua B. Bacon, mer. of Boston, to Miss Sarah Ann Perkins, daughter of Jacob P. Esq. In Quincy, Mr. Jedediah Adams, jun. to Miss

In Charlestown, Mr. Samuel Y. Knowell, of

Boston, to Miss Nancy Calder. In Boston, Harrison Gray Otis, jun. Esq Counsellor at Law, to Miss Eliza Henderson Boardman, daughter of William H. B. Esq .- Mr. Stephen Ingails, to Miss Mary Wright, second dau-of Mr. Chandler W.—Mr. Joseph Gragg, to Miss Susannah Gragg.

SUBSCRIBERS to the RECORDER. who are in arrears, are reminded of the favorable opportunity of transmitting their payments at the ensuing meeting of the Legislature. "A word to the wise is sufficient"

Review of the Controversy. TUST published, and for sale by Lincoln & Ed-

mands, Cummings & Hilliard, and Wells & Lilly, A Candid & Conciliatory REVIEW of the late Correspondence of the Rev. Dr. WORCESTER with the Rev. WILLIAM E. CHANNING, on the Subject of Unitarianism. By a SERIOUS INQUIRER.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets.

MRS. INGRAHAM, No. 21, Union-st. respectfully informs her friends and customers, that she has received by the latest arrivals from Loudon an assortment of patterns of the most fashionable Straw Bonnets. And has con-stantly on hand a good assortment of Ladies' and

Misses' black and white Bonnets.

Bonnets cleaned and altered in the neatest manner. Straw, Chips, and Leghorns, colored May 12.

DEATHS.

On his passage from Batavia to London, Sept. 7, 1816, Mr. George Gore, aged 33, son of Samuel Gore, Esq. of Boston.

In Londonderry, (N. H.) Rev. James Adams. In Bath, (N. H.) Mrs. Priscills, wife of David

Smith, Esq. aged 45. Smith, Esq. aged 45.
In Sanbornton, (N. H.) Clarrissa, wife of Mr.
Wm. Green, and daughter of Rev. Walter Harris,

of Dunbarton, (N. H.)
In Phipsburg, (Me) Mrs. Mary Hill, aged 40.

consort of Hon Mark L. Hill, and daughter of the late Hon. James McCobb. In Fryburg, very suddenly, Mr. Asa Buck.— Also, Samuel, son of the deceased, drowned in

the outlet of Lovell's pond. In Woolwich, Hon. Nathaniel Twing, aged 86. In Wiscasset, Miss Harriet Sheppard, aged 26.

In Kennebunk, Peter Folsom, aged 42. In Hallowell, Mr. Wm. E. Wingate, aged 26. In Hallowell, Mr. Nathl. G. Smith, aged 26. In Waterville, Capt. E. Moore, aged 65. In Castine, Capt. John Perkins, aged 80. In Mendon, April 21, Mrs Chloe Southwick,

aged 71, consort of Mr. John S. with whom she

had lived upwards of 50 years. In Wareham, Dr. Alex. Mackie, aged 75. In Rochester, the wife of Ca; . Sam'l Savery, 65. In Sterling, Mr. Peter Kendall, 2d, aged 30. In Grafton, Miss Anna Flagg, aged 23. In Barre, Mr. James Hamilton, aged 83. In Sheffield, Dr. Sylvester Barnard, aged 59. In Hubbardston, Mr. Wm. Brittan, aged 19-In Milford, Mr. Thomas Bowker, aged 27.

In Phillipston, Capt. Thatcher Rich, aged 77. In Worcester, Mr. Robert B. Brigham, 41. In Beverly, Mrs. Eunice Gould, aged 19, wife of Mr. Josiah G. merchant, of Boston In Newbury, Mrs. Sarah, wife Mr. Simon Adams, aged 28: Mr Joseph Jacques, aged 90.

In Salem, Mr. John Devereux, sged 63; and his daughter Elsy, aged 18.

In Dorchester, Mr. Samuel Richards, 52. In Charlestown, Mrs Eliza Whiting, aged 83, wife of Jonathan L. W. Whiting.

In Boston, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Benjamin Porter, aged 30-Mrs. Gracy Curtis, aged 47.—Charles, son of Mr. John Kennedy, aged 5 years—Mr. John Homer, aged 81-Mrs. Abigail Brooks, 34. wife of Mr. Wm B.—Mrs Joanna, wife of Mr. Joseph Powers, 60 .- very suddenly, Mr. Jonathan Abrams, aged 78.

New and Cheap China and Glass Ware. TOSIAH NORCROSS, No. 91, Courtstreet, respectfully informs his friends, customers and the public, that he has on hand for sale, a general assortment of China, Earthen, and GlassWare, comprising elegant cut glass Disnessetts of elegant Pitchers-setts of elegant glass Salts, various patterns and prices-Decanters-Wines-Jellies-Tumblers-Lemonades-and a general assortment of common Glass Ware. China Tea Setts, of various patterns and prices-elegant sett of Gold Burnished Pitchers-India China Dining Ware, by the sett, piece or dozen-India China Tea Ware-Coffee Bowls and Saucers-elegant setts Gold Burnish Garden Pots and Stands, and a general assortment of Earthen All of which he will sell less than the Ware. cost of importation, wholesale and retail.

Also, 50 prime assorted Crates for the Counry Trade, which he will sell for Cash, less than can be bought in Boston. Those country traders who wish to purchase cheap, are respectfully requested to call at No. 91, Court-street.

N. B .- Ware safely delivered at any part of N. B.—Wate the town free of expence. May 13.

New and Fashionable Goods. TOHN KUHN & SON, TAILORS, No.

12. & 13, State-street, have lately added to heir former Stock a fresh supply of new and fashionable GOODS, of the latest importations, well adapted to the present and approaching season, among which are the following, viz.

Black, navy blue, light blue, claret,
green, brown, drab, with a variety of
GLOTHS. Black, blue, drah, white, buff sear-5 LONDON let, and a good assortment of fash CASSIionable mixed MERES.

White JEAN, white Cotton BERLINS, &c. fo Military Pantaloons-black Silk STOCKS. Knit WEBBS-plain and ribbed BERLINS. &c. of various colors and quantities.

Webb's patent BRACES—black & brownLINEN

Plain and ribbed black Silk FLORENTINES, white and buff MARSEILLES; likewise a variety of fashionable STRIPES, &c. for Vestings; Rich Naval and Military, plain gilt Coat and and plated -gilt and plated Ball (for Vest children's wear, BUT-English and French Silk Basket TONS.

-ALSO-New and Elegant figured Vest BUTTONS, of a very superior quality, made in imitation of real

N. B. As many of the above Goods were purchased at the late auction sales, they are enabled to offer them on terms highly favorable to the purchaser, with or without their being made in-6w

London Catalogue of Books. JAMES W. BURDITT, Franklin's Head, No. 94, Court-street, has received

The London Catalogues, and Monthly List of New Publications, up to March 1st, 1817, which may be seen at the above store.

He is constantly sending to London for Books, Magazines. Reviews. Mathematical, Opticial and Philosophical Instruments, &c. Any orders will be attended to, and executed upon very seasonable terms.

May 13

American, French, English and India Paper Hangings.

Manufactory and Ware House, No. 68, Cornhill. TOSIAH BUMSTEAD, has on hand as

large an assortment of PAPER HANGINGS as can be found in Boston, consisting of, in addition to those of his own make, the latest and most fashionable patterns of foreign manufacture. A great variety of French Landscapes, in setts, respecting various places in Europe and India.

Also, smaller Landscapes, in rolls, with elegant top

and bottom, borders to match ; French and English Satin Papers, with rich gilt cloth borders ; India, gold and silvered Papers ; plain greens. blues, yellows, buffs, &c. of very superior quality; Pannel Papers, &c. Fire Board patterns of arious descriptions, remarkably cheap.

Purchasers are invited to call, the prices are

such as must suit, and a handsome discount is made by the quantity
FEATHERS, &c.

Down, Down Feathers, Live Geese, Russia and Sicily Feathers, constantly on hand; fine and coarse Bedticks, Bindings, &c. Beds and Hair Mattrasses, made at short notice, of all sizes and at fair prices. WA good assortment of Fringes.

Cheap Goods! TAMES BREWER, has for sale at No.

92, Court-street, Black twill'd Silk, 4s. 6d. per yard; do. Sarsi-Black twill d Silk, 4s. od. per yard; 4o. Sarainet; yard wide Cottons, 20 cts.; Dimoties, 1s. 6d.; nice white Merselles Vesting, 4s. 6d. pattern. Also, 1 case light and dark undressed Calicoes; 1 do. 3 and 4-4 Ginghams, very cheap; 1 do. Factory Cottons; steam loom Shirtings; Ladies' undressed Pocket Hdkfs.; Cotton Cambrics and dies' undressed Pocket Hdkfs.; Cotton Cambrics superior Cambric Muslims; tamboured Book, with a general assortment of fancy Goods, will be sold proportions.

SACRED MELODIES-BY MOORE

Thou art, oh God! the life and light Of all this wond'rous world we see; Its glow by day, its smile by night, Are but reflections caught from thee Where'er we turn thy glories shine, And all things fair and bright are thine.

When day, with farewell beam delays Among the opening clouds of even, And we can almost think we gaze Thro' golden vistas into Heaven; These hues that mark the sun's decline So soft, so radient, Lord are thine.

When night, with wings of starry gloom, O'er shadows all the earth and skies, Like some dark, beauteous bird, whose plume Is sparkling with unnumber'd dyes ;-That sacred gloom, those fires divine, So grand, so countless, Lord! are thine.

When youthful spring around us breathes, Thy spirit warms her fragrant sigh; And every flower the summer wreathes, Is born beneath that kindling eve; Where'er we turn, thy glories shine, And all things fair and bright are thine.

MISCELLANY.

AMERICAN INDIANS.

The subsequent letter is from the pen of WIL-LIAM DARBY, Esq. celebrated for his topographical survey of Louisiana-a work that occupied near twelve years of indefatigable, and, we might add, hazardous labor, affording an extraordinary instance of perseverance and enterprise. The result of his researches has produced a valuable map of the State of Louisiana, accompanied with a geographical description of the State, exhibiting a view of the soil, its animal, vegetable, and mineral productions. On the whole, the citizens of the U.S. owe much to Mr. Darby, for his able developement of the vast resources of one of the most interesting and valuable States in the Union .- Wash. City Gaz.

Copy of a letter from Wm. Darby, the geographer, to Mr. Whitiew, the botanist.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8. Sir,-The Aborigines of this continent when first known to Europeans, had few arts, and those few were confined to the construction of articles of primary necessity. With the exceptions of the Mexicans and Peruvians, the native tribes existed in the lowest state of savage life. The plastic and mechanic arts were unknown; the plough and wheel had not been discovered, nor had the conquest of ruminant animals, the first object of civilization, been effected. A small species of the dog was the only animal man had associated with him. A slight cabin, or wigwam, formed the transitory dwellings of the human species, over an extent of more than eight millions of square miles. The use of the horse, the introduction of fire arms, and the cultivation of a few vegetables, are the only great changes hitherto made to any extent in the moral state of the savage nations of America; their political relations remain nearly similar to what they were three centuries ago. Letters, the allotment of individual landed property, and consequent permanent residenre, are yet, with very partial exceptions, un-known—they are rapidly disappearing from the earth; and their language and arts are perishing

It is a phenomenon on this dark and rude theatre, where man, and the regions in which he exists, appear in primeval wildness, to behold, on the persons, the clothing and trinkets of savages, coors more brilliant and more durable than are exhibited amongst the most civilized nations of the world. Whether the art of dyeing, was a foreign origin, or an indigenous discovery, I know not; but its eviatence in a high-state of perfection, I cannot doubt, having frequently seen articles dyed or painted elegantly, as far as color was con-

Of the two kinds of leather, made and used by mankind, the savages of America have as yet only made that soft and elastic species, which may be denominated parchment: of the tanning princi-ple in vegetables they were, when first discovered by Europeans, entirely ignorant, and are yet but very imperfectly acquainted with its properties. It is a curious fact that the Indians in almost every instance make parchment leather, for use, but preserve it afterwards by tan. It is a very common circumstance to see them immersing their leggins and moccasins, in a decoction of oak bark; an art no doubt learned from the white hunters or traders.

The skins from which their leather is made are, the buffaloe, elk, moose and deer. The buffaloe skins is split by a very laborious operation, and, as well as other domestic arts amongst American savages, is performed by their females: the inside or fleshy part is thrown away, and the outside or epidermis used. They render the parchment very pliable and elastic, and give it a property not very common to that species of leather, of retaining its soft elastic texture, after being wet & dried.

It is upon this delicate well prepared parchment, that the painting mentioned by Dr. S. L. Mitchell, and those I have myself seen, are drawn, The art of preparing the leather, and staining it with colors permanent in tint, as is the substance of the leather itself, is known from the Panis villages, on Red River, to the most remote N. W. part of N America. The southern and south western nations, contiguous to the U. States, such as the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Muscosees or Creeks, and the Cados, know nothing of the arts in question. In ascending the waters of the Mississippi, the Panis or Towlache Indians, on Red River, present the first instances where the painted skins are found to be prepared. The Pabout a century ago. Beyond them are the Hietans, who rove over the whole vast space from the Panis, to the Chipewap or Missouries. Panis, to the Chipewan or Missouri mountains. The Hictans have domesticated the horse, and I have seen some of their bridle ornaments ingenious in a high degree, but peculiarly remarkable for the strength of the yellow and red colors, with which the hair, leather, and other materials, were

Many things respecting the colors in question may be laid down as postulata: the materials are speedy application to use; and I am induced to believe that their exclusive use by our Indians may be added. Though the art of dyeing, being almost confined to the N. W. tribes, would favor the idea of its Asiatic origin, yet we must con-clude, if so, that, reasonably speaking, some oth-er more obnoxiously useful Asiatic art would be known by the American savages, which is not the

Plants of the Syngenesia class are very abundant on all soils from the mouth to the head of the Mississippi. Some of these radiated flowers are every where seen, particularly in autumn. The

low tint of the flower-whilst the Cactus is every where seen rising with its sharp spires, in the uncultivated wastes.

The Indians have always been extremely careful not to communicate information respecting their dyes or drugs; but so much perfection is now attained in decomposing vegetable substan-ces, that if essays were made upon the various leaves and flowers found amongst them, no doubt the particular plant or plants would be discover-The greatest number of those persons who visit the savages are totally unfit to make any discovery or observation useful to their fellow-citizens; nothing can be expected from such men.

The infinite number and variety of the radiated and ligulate flowers in Louisiana, exceed belief : they are almost entirely vellow; thecentral parts are often a beautiful brown. In travelling thro the prairies and woods between Opelousas and the Panis towns, the eye is every moment relieve ed by those elegant and beautiful plants. In Lower Louisiana, it does not appear, however, that any peculiar dye was ever known to the savages; as, amongst ourselves, the materials a-bounded in every place, but their value remained

It may not be irrevelant to observe, that all the substances upon which the Indian dyes are used are animal; wool, hair, perchment, and the quills of the porcupine, are those I have seen. The colors are yellow, blue, red, and black; of which the yellow and red predominate. I am sorry it is not in my power to give more satisfactory information : subjects very different, and circumstances often imperative, confined my enquiries to geographical and political information almost exclusively. Permit me to be, Sir,
Respectfully, your ob't serv't.

WM. DARBY.

Mr. CHARLES WHITLOW. P. S. I have used the term parchment in a sense very different from its ordinary acceptation; but could find no other term, to discriminate that kind of leather from the species made by the aid of tanning.

From the New-York Gazette.

The Editors of the New-York Gazette return their thanks to Dr. MITCHELL, for the very interesting communication which follows:

Remarkable Domestic Manufactures. The pieces of goods prepared by the American Tartars, and presented to Dr. MITCHELL, by Capt. RICHARD WHILEY, late of the U. States Army, are full of instruction.

They consist wholly of animal materials, and do not contain a single vegetable thread or filament. They are worked with curious art; and the ability displayed, both in the design and in the execution, is admirable.

They were received by that distinguished officer, while he held the military command at Mi-chillimakinack, as an offering of friendship on the part of an aged and venerable Chief from the remote regions of the North-West; with an intimation at the time, that they were gifts of extraor-

dinary value. Their Tartar origin is evinced by the fabrics themselves, and by the scenes they intended to represent.

The principal article is a tawed or soft dressed skin, probably of the Wapite Deer, of about three feet square, or of an extent almost sufficient tolcover a common breakfast table. The color is a dark brown. The consistence of the leather pliable and uniform throughout.

One of its sides is embroidered with an interesting scene, wherein the hunters are exhibited as returning to the village after a successful chase. The embroidery is performed with flexible slips of Porcupine quills instead of thread-The stitching is so nicely done that the skin is not punctured through in a single instance; the needle, as in skilful tayloring, only passing deep enough in the leather to secure the work. dyes, especially the blue, yellow, and red, surpass every thing that our most able chemists and manufacturers can extract from the vegetables

It was probably intended for a mantle or ornamental covering for the shoulders; all gentlemen however of a classical taste are reminded by it of the Shield of Achilles, as described by Homer

In the middle are two quadrupeds, apparantly beasts of prey. From their long tails, it may be conjectured they are Conguars, and that the Hunt which is celebrated is that of the American Panther. They are encompassed by a ring, as if that circumscribed space was allotted for their confinement if alive, or for their deposit if

At the distance of an inch and more from this circle, there is a square of ten inches on each side, denoting the common area, or space assigned for general convenience in the centre of the village.

Opposite the four sides of this square, there are four circles of about four inches diameter, and opposite the four angles of the same four more, representing the habitations of the tribe, constructed around the central area; and, after the manner of the Tartars, the houses or wigwams are circular, and not square. Around these huts or dwellings there are figures of human beings; showing that the inhabitants were briskly stirring about. Within them are forms of flow ers, birds, and various other objects; illustrating, in all probability, some matters connected with their furniture, dress and cookery.

The whole village is surrounded by a work of

two feet square, securing and inclosing it com-pletely. On the outside of it, by way of border, is represented a grand dance. On two of the sides are embroidered nine men each, making eighteen; and on the opposite two sides five men each, making ten. So that the dance is performed by twenty eight persons, connected hand to hand, and extending round the contour of the margin. This expression of festivity and joy seems to occupy the part of the male inhabitants, that are capable of partaking the adventures of

This is the picture writing, advancing towards the hieroglyphic. It makes an area in society of these people, and it designates with singular exactness the progress of the mind in invention, and of the hand in dexterity.

There is nothing perhaps in the celebrated paintings of Mexico, more worthy of philosophi-cal and historical research than this and similar fabrics of the Indigines.

The Mexican paintings were executed upon cloth and were symbolical. The Assiniboin embroidery is done upon leather, and is imitative -The former is derived from the Australasians the latter from the Hyperboreans. The more cul tivated Malays who peopled the southern parts of North America, formed the famous records discovered in New Spain. The ruder Tartars who migrated to the northern regions of the same continent, are the authors of the fabrics not less curious, but in a totally different style, now under consideration.

American Antiquaries have an extensive and fertile field to cultivate, and it is pleasing to find so many men of talents occupied in the produc-

Drunkenness.-The following degant satire on

this most detestable and common vice, is extracted from the European Magazine, for Nov. 1816. every where seen, particularly in autumn. The Cactus is first found at Natchitoches on Red River, but increases in quantity advancing west or northwest, and covers the plains to the shores of the Peninsula of California, and to the sources of the Missouri.

So naturally do these plants vegetate, that the Anthemis in often seen to line the roads; the eye can often trace them for miles, by the strong yelAGRICULTURAL.

From the Connecticut Courant. Messrs. Printers,-The present embarrassed state of private credit, has drawn this precious, and doubtless, sincere confession that "much hard work must be done this summer." There seems to be a willing, as well as necessary determination, to find what labor can accomplish the coming season. Since this is the case, the suggestion of any improvement, may be the contri-bution of a mite to aid the agriculturalist. The uncommonly cold summer the last year, has induced many farmers to turn their attention this season, to the cultivation of Potatoes. Perhaps there is no crop so sure and yet so profitable as this; Potatoes not only furnish man with the best vegetable, but are equally beneficial when given o cattle, swine and sheep. They are also good food for horses when given in moderate quantities.

I have read with pleasure the recommendation

of leaves, as manure for potatoes; and there can be no doubt they will answer any reasonable expectation when applied to that purpose. It is to be wished that every farmer, how much soever be may be attached to the "old way," would try this with some other experiments. There is a nother manure as easily procured and probably applied with as great success, viz. Turf. From repeated experiments, it is fully ascertained, that turf is highly beneficial, either for potatoes or corn. Sandy, barren land, will yield a good crop by manuring the hill with turf. A man with team and plough, a single day might collect turf enough to manure several acres. When applied to potatoes, the turf (especially if tough) should be cut a few times, and may be placed at the top of the potatoes, at the sides, or on the bottom of the hill; when used as manure for corn, it should be put only at the bottom of the hill. There is also another mode of making manure for potatoes, which will well reward the husbandman for his labor; take straw or thatch, cut them into pieces of six or eight inches in length, and strew it about the lowest part of the barn yard, where it will receive the wash from the manures. Turf may also be placed in the yard for the same purpose. Both of these will be powerful absorbants of the wash, which is often carried away by heavy rains. I am not recommending this mode of making manure as preferable to letting straw remain in the yard during the winter, but as a cheap and expeditious mode of supplying the farmer when other sources fail. The turf and straw will soon become saturated with the wash; they will then sooner decay, and at the same time keep the ground loose for the crop. It is painful to see the very essence of manure so often running from the farmer's vard into the swamps & brooks

Having mentioned the security, and profit, of a crop of potatoes, I beg leave to suggest one mode of feeding them by which much may be gained, with comparatively little labor. The article of Pork, is generally in good demand, and swine, by the help of potatoes, may be raised with one half the ordinary expense of feeding them in the sty Choose such a pasture as is natural to clover, which if there is water, hogs will live and fatten during the whole summer. Should the pasture at any time get too short, clover may be mown from other ground and given to the hogs. A small number of sows will supply the farmer with as many hogs as he can keep; and should it ever happen that there were more pigs than pasturing, good roasters will always sell well. When winter comes, the hogs will have attained considerable size, and may be supported until spring with nothing but potatoes.

Those who have given potatoes to swine for any length of time, are convinced of the practicability and profit of this kind of feeding. It should however be remarked, that potatoes when given to hogs or cattle, are one third more nourishing, when boiled than raw. With this management, the farmer will be always supplied with manure for his potatoes, from the stys; provided the stys are frequently filled with turf or litter.

A small piece of ground will keep the farmer's swine; a small piece of ground will yield his potatoes; his labor will be little, his stock small, his expenses small, and his income comparatively very large. But, it is asked, how shall I keep so many potatoes? This might seem a difficulty.-Potatoes may be buried, and in this way genera ly preserved from frost, but then the hogs cannot have them in the winter, when they are most wanted. There is, Mr. Printer, a sure and easy method of keeping potatoes, free from injury by frost, and yet accessible during the whole winter Experiment justifies a strong recommendation of the following mode. When the hay is put into the barn in the summer, there should be a place left in the middle of the mow, sufficiently large to containall the potatoes you wish to feed out, during the winter. A little frame should be made, strong enough to keep the hay from pressing on then Care must be taken to have the sperture so far open in the fall that the potatoes may not suffer from heating or sweating. Straw or hay must be laid at the bottom of the hole, as well as at the sides and on the top, that those nearest the ground may not be injured by the frost. As the cold weather increases, the entrance should be covered with hay or straw, which can be removed as often as it is necessary to supply the hogs with otatoes. This mode will be particularly conveient, when the hogs are fed in the barn where the potatoes are deposited. Those who have least faith in new projects can never suppose that frost, even in the coldest weather, will reach the middle of a large haymow.

From the Pittsfield Sun.

The attention of our farmers is once more invited to the subject of tillage and the necessity of increasing our crops. On this head we remark that the Indian corn crop has proved more uncertain than any other crops, and greater losses have occurred from pursuing it than from all our other crops. The tenacious acherence to raising Indian corn, can alone be solved, by a considera tion of old habits, and the consequent prejudices attending a long continued pursuit. It is time to examine this subject; and the error can be made to appear in no way so manifestly as by calculathe expense of raising this crop one year with another, and the severe effect in exhausting the land and comparing the value of the crop yearly with those of wheat, rye peas, barley, oats and potatoes. Let a faithful calculation be made and the result will be evident, and astonish us, that we should so long have mistaken our true interests as Agriculturalists. These remarks are not intended to discourage wholly the raising of Indian corn. The object is to diminish that crop and to increase our wheat, rye, peas and Potatoes. Recent experiments shew us, wheat and potatoes are most profitable to farmers, and peas and rye the next in order : and that our soils are well fitted for these crops. Nothing is wanting but spirit, industry and enterprise a mong our farmers, to enable Berkshire annually to sell a vast amount of these crops to our neighbors, and to distant countries. The observations and experience of the writer, enables him to speak decidedly on this subject, and to urge our Agriculturalists to commence a reform with the opening of the season. It cannot require long trial to demonstrate the utility of these remarks, and the necessity of regarding them, if the object of our farmers is to prosper and become opulent and independent like the Farmers of Pennsylvania and other countries, no better situated, and possessing soil no way preferable. Columbia.

To prevent Vegetables being injured by insects, it is recommended to sprinkle them with slacked lime, in the morning, when they are wet with dew. To save early beans from the effects of frost, wet them well before summise with cold water.

HUMANITY.

From the Centinel. MR. RUSSELL-On one of the remarkable cold days of last February the following occurrence happened; the publication of which by you must be highly gratifying to the friends of humanity, and the admirers of devotion of life to peril in saving the lives of others.

On the morning of the 4th Feb. two women em-

barked in a small boat, with only one boatman, to go on board the United States ship Independence, to which their husbands belong. There was much ice in the harbor, and the boat was driven by it from her course to the mouth of Medford river. Many persons standing on the wharves saw the unhappy situation of these people with those distressing and painful emotions arising from a view of fellow beings perishing, and the deprivation of the power of even attempting their rescue. They were considered lost by those on shore. LLWm Finch then commanding officer of the Independence, despatched a cutter with two midshipmen and a crew to their relief, furnishing such means as the ship afforded to facilitate and effect it. After several unsuccessful attempts, and an interval of half an hour, the cutter returned with great difficulty, her men being nearly deprived by the intense cold of the power of exertion. Lt. Finch thinking it still possible to release and save the sufferers, appointed a fresh crew and ordered another attempt. Lt. Wm. Dayton Salter asked permission to take charge of the cutter and direct the operations. The permission was given, and after great exertions and perseverance he succeeded in getting within a short distance of of the boat, and found the two women and man stretched at length and quite motionless. By the aid of planks, ropes, &c. Lt. Salter, with his men, was enabled, with great hazard and difficulty, to take the poor sufferers from the boat on board the cutter, and covering them with blankets and jackets kept them alive, and after two hours labor in clearing themselves of the ice arrived in safety on board the Independence. In the prosecution of this arduous and humane enterprise, Lt Salter was, more than once, in eminent danger of drowning, the plank giving way under his and he and those with him suffered much from the frost. This conduct called forth the spontaneous admiration and applause of all on board the ship. Stout hearts was melted, and hard faces suffused with tears of joy. By kind and judicious attentions the rescued were eventually restored to health, and Mr Salter recovered the use of his feet and hands.

Information of the above circumstances, and other facts connected with them, was communicated to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Humane Society, who at a late meeting, voted, that the thanks of the Society be presented Lt Wm. Finch, for the promptness and judgment evinced by him, while commanding officer of the U. S. ship Independence, in giving such orders, and devi sing such measures as were under the favor of Providence, the means of saving the lives of John Mannuel, Elizabeth Ireson and Olive Brown, when in the most imminent danger in Boston harbor,

Feb. 4th, 1817. The Trustees also voted, that a Gold Medal of the Society, with suitable inscriptions, be presented Lt Salter, of the U. S. Navy, for his intrepid and persevering exertions in saving, at the great hazard of his own life, the lives of the before mentioned persons: and that a Silver Medal of the Society, with suitable inscriptions, be pre-sented Midshipman John F. Howell, another like medal to Midshipman George D. Dodds, and another to Mr. John M'Cloud, boatswain of the Independence, for the aid and assistance humanely afforded by them; and that the commanding officer of the ship be requested to receive thirteen dollars, and distribute them at his discretion, among the seamen composing the cutter's crew.

On Monday the 5th inst a committee of the Trustees of the Humane Society of this State proceeded on board the U. S. ship Independence, and presented to the officers and seamen, whose exertions in the cause of humanity are noticed above, the Medals, &c. which have been awarded to them. The scene was impressive, and the officers and seamen appeared gratified with this mark of attention of the society.

ALBANT, April 29.

North River Steam Boats .- In the arrangement for the ensuing season, which commences on Thursday, the proprietors seem to have studied to gratify the curiosity, as well as to subserve the convenience, of the various descriptions of travellers. A boat is to leave Albany every Tues. day, Thursday, and Saturday, at nine in the morning, and every Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M. and New-York on the same days, the first three days named at four in the afternoon, and the two last at nine in the morning. By this arrangement, the stranger, in a trip up and down the river, will be enabled to view, by day the whole of the rich and diversified scenery which its shores exhibit.

Washington, April 28 .- The accounts of the late Col. Benjamin Hawkins, Agent of Indian affairs in the Creek nation, exceeding (according to the Auditor's and Comptroller's reports) two hundred thousand dollars, were, on the 23d inst. closed with government, by his executor, Wm. Hawkins, Esq. late Governor of the State of North-Caroli-The balance, though not very large, was in favor of the Colonel's estate. During the last session of Congress, many of the members were im-pressed with the opinion that there was a general delinquency on the part of the Agents in the Indian Department. We notice this settlement with a view to do away any sentiment that might have been entertained unfavorable to the vil-carned fame of that valuable and distinguished officer.

MARRIAGES.

At "Getna Green," England, Capt. Somerset, to Miss Heathboote, the daughter of Capt. H. They eloped from a ball room in France. In Providence, Mr. Allen Crocker Curtis, mer-

chant, of Needham, to MissLucy Brown, of Boston. In Worcester, Rejoice Newton, Esq. to Miss Rebecca Lincoln, daughter of the Hon. Levi L-Mr. Elisha Flagg, to Miss Sally Chamberlin, dau. of Mr. Wm. C.

In Sallsbury, Mr. Henry Morrill, to Miss Nancy Fogg, of Amesbury.
At Jamaica Plain, Mr. Perley Morse, to Miss

In Medfield, Mr. William Sayles, merchant, of Smithfield, (R. I) to Miss Phehe Tufts.

DEATHS.

In Bellews' Falls, Vt. Clarissa Minard. It is supposed in attempting to cross the stream on a ingle piece of timber she fell in and was drowned.—Also, Mr. Joseph Muzzy, aged 80. He was so severely bruized by the fall of an old building, which he was assisting in taking down, that he expired in two days.

In Newark, (N. J.) the wife of Dr. Bone. She fell into the fire and lay across the and from for some time. She was burnt so badly that she expired in about an hour afterwards. In New-York, Capt. Jones, of Cape Cod, of the

schooner Susannah. He walked overboard in a state of intoxication. In Gloucester, Mr. Samuel Rogers, aged 30.

In Gloucester, Mr. Samuel Rogers, aged 30.
In Leverett, Mrs. Lucy, relict of Gideon Lee, 71.
In Kensington, Jonathan Rowe, aged 61.
In Amherst, Joseph Marsh.—In Bow, John Dow.
In Dunbarton, Mr. William Smith, aged 35.
In Reading, Mr. Eames: He forced a ball, rather too large, into his gun, and on firing the breech pin gave way, struck him in the right eye and lodged in the back part of the head. He survives the accident about half an hour, and laft a wife and five children.

HARD WARE,

H OMES, HOMER & BONNE Union-street, have received by the ton and Courier, from Liverpool, agreement of CUTLERY, and HARD WAR which they offer for sale, on fav cash or credit.

REMOVAL. WILLIAM LADD, has ren Store No 32, to 44 Long-whart offers for sale, now landing from bring and Adeline,

650 bbls. Superfine, ALEXA 500 do. Fine, 110 half bbls. Superfine, 30 kegs Jameson's Crackers.

For ALEXANDRIA THE regular trading Packet Brig pr Josiah Farrow, jr. master, will sail with ble despatch. For freight or passes

Town and Country. TOSIAH DOW, up stairs, Cornbil has this week added a variety of to his stock, among which are one case ed Calicoes, a great variety of patter Choppa Romals and Bandannas; Dubox green Gauze, very fire; fae pur Flannels; very fine Leno Muslins; fa do; best black Italian Crapes; white time; Madrass Long Cloths, a choice shirting; Cambric Dimoty; fine Combattham Cotton Sheetings; boxes (a

8 in each box at 25 cents per box;

Vestings ; Tapes, Broadcloths, Those who wish a great discount invited to walk up stairs.

TEREMIAH FITCH & Co. las ed their business from No. 27, Com 5, Cheapside, opposite WILLIAMS& ner store, where they offer for sale, at ment of English, French and India 6 wholesale and retail, for cash or credit April 29, 1817.

T. W. PARSONS_Deat

R Espectfully informs the inhabitant its vicinity, that he practise in his profession, at No. 38, Newburgers sequence of his improved method of tificial Teeth from accurate moulds the human mouth, he is enabled for them where there are no stumps ten in many cases in which it has been terly impracticable to secure then comfort and convenience of distinct is preserved, and the appearance di natural as to deceive the most chile

Having been regularly educated a sion, and after several years practed he flatters himself that he is embled fect satisfaction to those who may ple him with their commands. 3n

Please to Notice.

SAMUEL KIDDER is lope form the inhabitants of Charlesta vicinity, that he has been enabled i his business as Agent at his former dious Stand under Washington Hall, town, Massachusetts, where he offen complete assortment of Genuine

Medicine, Dye-Style
Paints, and Perio
Also—Roman and Oil Vitriol and phur, will be kept constantly for a or small quantities, Tartaric Acid in equal in flavor to the fresh Lemma f which will make as much Punch a

ade, as a box of good Lemons, prespound—Portable Lemonade and 8a der, and Moore's Essence of Lik. Hooping Cough, &c. Ship's Medicar put up catefully, and with suitable a Physicians' prescriptions attacked particular care. The smallest fame acknowledged. Physicians and

from the country will find it for the to call as above. The public are respectfully infin

every article, simple and compound, above Store, is pure and unadalters As S. K. bas had twenty years es the line of his profession, during whi has made it his study to perfect his its branches ; and has received lib ragement from the inhabitants of 0 and its Vicinity, for which he offen acknowledgements-He solicits, himself he shall receive a continua

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE FAC

Nos. 3 & 12, Exchange-Build OR Sale—English Fair Top B.
American with French Tops English Suwarrow Boots American ditto ditto Wellington Boots

Four ties strong Walking Shos. Single and double tie do do Four ties, Common Walking Po Double and single tie do For Walking or Dress-Kid and Calfskin D.ncing Pun English Drawed Boot Legs American ditto English and French Boot Cort

Dutch and India do do French patent Boot Tops English and French Tassels English and French Boot West American do

Black and white Galloon White and Yellow Rorn Skins Journeymen Bootmaker's Too Philadelphia Liquid Blacking Sponge do do All the above articles, vill

sale and retail, on good terms in proved credit. Also, for sale, tent Right for Nailing Boots the following towns, viz. Eostos, Salem, Newbury, Portland, We tree, Abington, &c. The about the shop rights will be sold to suit with the exception of a few right The rights will be sold on such make it very advantageous to nufacture Boots and Shoes to real experience it is proved Shoes manufactured on this handsome and much longer when manufactured in the usua April 15. WM. CHAD

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